WASHINGTON

The Virginia Bill Signed by the President.

The League Island Iniquity Squelched.

Butler's Defence of Grant's Administration.

Another Bill for Inflating the Currency.

WASHINGTON Jan. 26, 1870. The Virginia Bill Signed by the President. The President signed the bill admitting Virginia to a representation to Congress, but neglected to notify Congress of the fact. The Senators and Representatives elect were all day in waiting at the Capitol to be sworn in. They may be more fortu-

The Virginia Congressmen-Porter to be

Sworn In.
The House Committee on Elections this morning ssed an order relieving its members and clerks from obligations of secrecy as to its proceedings. The committee will make no objection to Mr. Porter. but will hold the credennals of Messrs. Segar, Booker and McKenzie for further consideration. The other members elect from Virginia will await the return of the oill with the President's signature to be sworn in to-day.

tility of Members to Butler. General Butler's onslaught on Mr. Dawes to-day is the talk of the town. Ben has been waiting a long while to get in his little speech and chafing at delays and disappointments. His speech was carefully prepared and printed. Its effect is generally regarded as disastrous to the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and a complete vin-President Grant. When Grant "bottled up" Benjamin he little expected that hero of Fort Fisher would become his ablest champion in an emergency. Butler's defence of the administration is believed to be prompted by policy. He wishes to be looked up to as the month piece of the powers that be, and to de-monstrate the nobility of returning good for evil for great republican leader in Congress spite of all the hostility and jealousy of his rivals. The latter heartily hate Ben, and the bulk of the party feel about the same; but, noisns voiens, they are obliged to follow his lead. It is a remarkable instance of the power of thexhaustable mental resources.

The feeling of dislike to Butler was strongly manitested when Dawes rose to make his reply. Every democratic member hurried over to near Dawes. und all his republican colleagues gathered around hem. Profound silence reigned, so profound inneed that you could hear a pin drop. When Dawes concluded they all, without exception, republicans and democrats, seized his hands and congratulated him warmly. Not a single member acted in this way

The Gold Pool Investigation-Scothing Syrup

for Corbin. Several days ago the Committee on Banking and Currency received a letter from A. B. Corbin giving excuses why he neglected their summons. Another etter was read at the meeting to-day, in which Corpin repeated that a chronic disease prevented uin from being present, but not giving any promise of his future action in any promise of his future action in that direction. The chairman of the committee (Mr. Garfield) read the letter in an assumed solemn nanner, causing much diversion by his preacherlike tone and emphasis. Representative Cox suggested that in view of Corbin's reported physical firmities the chairman send him a bottle of Mr. Mungen's soothing syrup, in order to enable him to appear before the committee. It is probable that committee will send an attachment after

Proceedings of House Committees-Ferfecting

The Committees on the Judiciary, Indian Affairs and Appropriations held sessions to-day, considering business before them. Now that the case of Virginia has been decided, the question of the ad mission of the remaining three unrepresented States will be taken up immediately. Mississippi and Texas, it is considered, will come in with little selay. The case of Georgia will be more fully

State Indebtedness to the Federal Government.

Secretary Cox to-day sent to Senator Sherman the draft of a bill providing for reimbursing the United States for money disbursed on account of interest failing due on bonds held in trust by States which tailed to pay the interest on their securities as it became due, and for retaining and applying so much of the moneys due from the United States as will be necessary to satisfy the principal and interest on such bonds as are due and unpaid. Mr. Sherman introduced the bill to-day.

Acrival of the French Minister. M. Berthemy, the French Minister, arrived here to night from France. It is not known whether he le to remain permanently or not.

Simplifying the Revenue Laws.
Frederick Lauer, of Reading, Pa.; Mesars Massey and Bergner, of Philadelphia; Causen, of New York, and ex-Commissioner J. J. Lewis, a committee of the Brewers' Association of the United States, had an interview with General Schenck to-day. It was the intention of these gentlemen to go before the Committee on Ways and Means; but learning that the committee were neeply engrossed on the Tariff bill it was determined to postpone their visit for the present and return next week, when the committee will be more at liberty to listen. The in the law as to secure a simplification so that it may be more readily understood and complied with. duty on Canada barley.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1870. SENATOR HOWELL, OF IOWA, SWORN IN.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the cre dentials of his colleague, James B. Howell, elected by the Legislature of Iowa to fill the vacancy occastoned by the resignation of Senator Grimes. Sen ator elect Howell then took the usual oath of office. THE INVALID PENSION BILL.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House Invalid Pension Appropriation bill, with an amendment, striking out the clause covering the Navy Pension Fund into the Treasury of the United States.

NATIONAL BANKS. Mr. BUCKINGHAM, (rep.) of Conn., introduced a bill, supplementary to the Currency act of June 3, 1866. It authorizes free banking under that act

bill, supplementary to the banking under that act and the following provisions:—

No banking association shall be organized with a capital of least than \$250,000; nor shall its circulation exceed forty-five per sent of the capital actually paid in. The banks now having a greater circulation than this proportion are prohibited from issuing or reissuing any notes received by them from the Comptolier of the turrency until the amount of circulating notes shall be reduced to said limit. Whenever any bank, for the purpose of thus reducing its circulation, shall surrouder its notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, they shall surrouder its notes to the Comptroller of the Currency, they shall be burned and the bonds deposited for security returned. Until the Secretary of the Treasury shall certify that the amount of the United States legal fender notes in circulation is reduced to \$200,000,000,000, exclusive of the fractional currency, all securities deposited with the Treasurer of the United States legal tender notes. When the amount of legal tenders is reduced below two hundred millions and is abore one bundred millions and is subset one bundred millions pot less than half of the accur-

THE CURRENCY BILL.
The consideration of the Currency bill was then

mr. Conserv. rep.) of oregon, referred to the present financial status of the government, and said the country was gradually returning to a sound basis. The gold now accumulating in the banks could be held in the place of the three per centy certificates, part off. He would support the proposed to part off. He would support the provisions for the establishment of banks on a gold barls, and thought these would eventually supersease the present national banks. The secondary supersease the present national banks on a gold barls, and thought these would eventually supersease the present national banks. The Finance Committee of a resolution instructing the Finance Committee of a resolution instructing the part of the part

be entirely free from abuse, while the present was the best that had yet been tried.

Mr. Thurman, (defin.) of Onio, opposed the amendment, and also that portion of the bill which authorized free and unfinited banking in the country for all time to come. He believed that the remedy in regard to equalization. If the present volume of currency in reality would perpetuate the evil which had originated under the filegal administration of act of chapters and would make it more difficult. an act of Congress, and would make it more difficult of equalization in the future. New England, with one-tent of the population of the country, would still have under the bill nearly one-third of the car-This bill did not propose to take one do

standing of the basis upon which the amounts of currency allotted to New York was regulated, claim-ing that if there had been no departure from the law the State would have been entitled to about his teen dollars per inhabitant, whereas the existing ratio in that State was sixteen dollars and a fra-

ratio in that State was sixteen dollars and a fraction.

Mr. Morton, (rep.) of Ind., gave notice of an amendment to substitute fifty-two millions for forty-five millions in the bill, as the former amount would have to be provided to insure the latter amount of actual circulation. He proposed to substitute for a portion of the bill two sections from the bill passed by the Senate last spring for a redistribution of the currency, so amending them as to take from the States having an excess but thirteen million, if this amount shall be demanded after the fity-two millions have been exhausted. This would make the additional volume sixty-five millions altogether, which he thought would be sufficient for the wants of the West and South.

Mr. Morkill, of Me., illustrated the circumstances attending the increase in the volume of circulating notes in England. The distribution of one hundred and fifty millions upon population.

upon resources, the other hundred and fifty millions upon population.

Air. WARSER, (rep.) of Ala., advocated the prompt redistribution of the volume of circulating notes authorized by law as a measure of justice and one which the becessides of the South and West for banking facilities demanded. The Senate then, at twenty minutes past four

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1870. RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., asked leave to offer resolution calling on the Postmaster General to state by what authority he had furnished to the postmasters throughout the country blank forms of petitions against the franking privilege, and the cost of having the same printed, &c.

Messrs. Davis and Peress objected. Mr. Wood gave notice that he would offer the reso-

tution on Monday.

Mr. Churchill., (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution

calling for information as to the extension of the public works at Oswego, N. Y., necessary for the protection of the commerce of that port.

Mr. Van Trusir, (dem.) of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement as to the interest paid by the government on the bonds of the Union and Central Pacific Rail-

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations as to the propriety of deferring the proposed removal. As to the argument that the removal of the Philadelphia Navy Yard was necessary to make room for the commerce of the port, he remarked that he had read in the papers the other day that the commerce of Philadelphia last month had dwindled down to \$50,000, and he thought that there was const surface enough along the Belsware to accommodate the present commerce of Philadelphia and all the commerce that Philadelphia was likely to acquire.

The bill, on motion of Mr. Dawes, was laid on the table—yeas 94, nays 67.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

Mr. JULIAN, (rep.) of Ind., offered a resolution of inquiry as to the appointment of a land commissioner to be charged with the special duty of facilitating the acquisition of homesteads by freedmen and other landless people in the Southern States. Adopted.

Mr. WUSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of Mr. WUSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of Mr. WUSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of Mr. WUSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of Mr. WUSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of Mr. WUSON, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of

Adopted.

Adopted.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ohio, offered a resolution of inquiry as to the extent and value of the imports of foreign commodities susceptible of production in the United States, as plants useful for dyestuffs, medicines, food, textile and forous materials and other examplest intrinses.

cines, food, textile and florous materials and other economical burposes. Adopted.

Air. Joyass, (dem.) of Ky., asked leave to offer a resolution declaring that the public debt should be paid strictly according to the contract; that the part specified to be paid in corn should be so paid, and the part specified to be paid in currency should be paid in currency, as all other debts are paid, and that any policy to return to specie payment white the public dept exists, or to fond the same with the principal payable in coin, would be an outrage upon for capital against labor.

Objection being made the resolution was not received.

ceived.

THE LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at fifteen minutes past two o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cesson in the chair, and took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER ON GOVERNMENT EXPROSES

Cessors in the chair, and took up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

SPECH OF GENERAL RETLER ON GOVERNMENT EXPENSES, Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass., addressed the committee as to the expenditures of the administration, remarking that it was a discussion of grave facts and figures which would be anything but interesting, except to those who desired to learn the exact condition of President Grant's administration in regard to economy in the expenditures of public money. In order to make no mistakes ne had reduced his remarks to writing, the object, he said, of the speech of his colleague (Mr. Dawes) was to snow to the untiliking and unreflecting that the first year of President Grant's administration called for the appropriation of \$16,632,637 more than for the expenditures of the last year of Johnson's administration. Because of the corruptions and extravagant expenditures of that administration the people drove it from power. This was what has gone to the country, because the carefully conceased fact that that \$49,000,000 in a large degree, only appeared in the typographical errors and blunders of a cierk in a book of estimates which never had gone to the country. The estimates of \$303,000,000 made by Andrew Johnson and his secretaries were not for what he would carry to on the government, but for what General Grant should carry it on for. of course, the temptation of those outgoing secretaries was to make a show of economy by abandoning all public works, and by underestimating everypossible expenditure, so as to embarrass the laconing administration and cause it to bring in a large denciency bill, upon which the feebball and they could not have dreamed that the republican chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and a still greater deception on the country, whether inherithonal or not, was myth found a charge of extravagance against the republican party; but in their would have to be appropriated for the new them of the country, whether inherithonal or not, was mything the unexpended

of extravagance? The whole amount asked for by the Post Office Department, instead of being \$33,133,134, as appeared in the book of estimates, was \$27,452,653. Ought not the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, defore he made an attack upon an administration of which he stood in the place of leader in the House to have ascertained such error? But the error had been discovered at the department on the 7th of December, and his colleague had been founded of it. Referring in this connection to the proposed addition of the franking privilege, he expressed his desire to see it abolished, because it was an impediment and nusance; but he wished to see it abolished for everywhere, and above all after the imputent howing of certain newspapers about the franking privilege. He wanted to see every newspaper pay its postage for the use of the franking privilege in having the mills loaded down with in many instances defections sheets, spreading advertisements of quack nostrains and aportion medicines all over the land. When the New York Tribine paid at the same rate by weight for the circulation of its bianket sneet that the poor man paid for his letter, then the abolition of the franking privilege would be high at hand, but while all papers within the country were sent iree, and weekly papers nearly iree, a desired a little modesty on the part of editors in demanding free, and weekly papers nearly free, he desired a little modesty on the part of editors in demanding the abolition of the franking privilege for other

 Navy Department
 18,330,632

 Indian and Pension departments
 26,027,088

 Civil service
 13,444,638

As to the Navy Department and his colleague's sneer at the attempted economy in coal, he showed that instead of coal for the mavy costing \$150,000 a year the estimates for coal for the two years 1868 and 1869 amounted to \$1,380,000. As to the Treasury Department, he proceeded to show that the excess in the estimates was caused by the legislation of Congress in ordering the erection of public works, such as the New York and Boston Post Offices, &c., which made a difference against last year of over \$5,000,000. His conleague had not seen it to pay his respects particularly to the State Department, perhaps because the difference was only \$32,000; but that department, like all the rest, could stand the true test of economy in expenditure. The expenditure for the pass year in that department was \$94,000 less than in the last year of Mr. Johnson's administration. As to the interior Department, he thought he could account for \$12,050,000 of the excess of estimates. The explanation was to be found in the fact that now, for the first time, appropriations were made directly for the Patent Office instead of being paid out of the Patent Office instead of being paid out of the Patent Office instead of being paid out of the Patent Office instead of being paid out of the Patent Office instead of the patent of th

But his colleague had omitted to mention the exstatement as to the lower and by the povernment on the bonds of the times and the povernment on the bonds of the times and the povernment on the bonds of the times and the povernment frequent transported on those roads, as to why those bonds are omitted in the official periodical statements of the public debt, and as to the stock of those companies; which was adopted.

Air, Hay, (rep.) of Ill., offered a resolution directing the committee on Mines and Mining to investigate the causes of the avoidale Mine disaster, and report whether Congress has power, under the constitution, to legislate so as to prevent such occurrences in the future; which was adopted.

Air, Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., offered a resolution, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the pay of officers employed in civil duties in the south, whether they are also paid one of the Safe Treasuries, which was adopted.

Air, Dawes, (rep.) of Mass, declared it to be his opinion to at the the tree New England Navy Yards brill.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass, declared it to be his nonton to the tree New England Navy Yards will have been consolidated in one, and at New London, that would swallow up the Charlestown and Portsmouth Navy Yards and perhaps also the Brooklyn Navy Yards will the great burden of public deot, with the carred part of the second year of committee of the public december of the second year of committee of the second year of the secon travagant estimates for Congress, in waich there was an excess of estimates of \$1,627,000. He assured the House that he had gone over them with

the administration and to the party to have sought most carefully for an explanation. He was informed that he had not done so except in one or two instances of departments. That his colleague's statement was incorrect and calculated to make a false impression upon the country was evident from the fact that he had before him the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he eatimated the expenditure at 231,000,000 only, while his colleague, with that report before him, put it before the commry that the secretary of the Treasury, who is the estimating officer of the government, had estimated the expenditure for the coming year at \$331,000,000, or \$41,000,000 more than he knew, or ought to have known, was the estimate of the administration. And yet his colleague, with all that knowledge, had sent abroad that unjust, incorrect and most unhappy statement to the country to be a club in the hands of the enemies of the government with which to assault it. Was it wonderfut that the democratic side of the House should subscribe for one hundred and fifty thousand coppes of his speech as the best campaign document they could find for their use? Why did not his colleague, wif he wished to convict the administration of extravagance, or to give it the administration of extravagance, or to give it the faitnful wounds of a friend, be governed by its expenditures instead of by mere estimates made by bureau officers, and which they were directed to make by a law of Congress? Why did he take the estimates of these bureau officers to be three numbered and thirty-one milhon dollars, when he had in the official report of the Secretary of the Treasury the statement that the whole expenses would not exceed for the year two handred and hinety-one milhon dollars, when he had in the didical report of the Secretary of the Treasury that statement that the solient of the secretary of the treasury that statement that the place of colonary with which the administration came in were not carried out in fact and what the republica

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They all flast the highest confidence in his flast in his judgment. He (finiter, had not account for his colors in his own mind to account for his colors in his own mind to account for his colors in his own mind to account for his colors. His colorague discipation of his was that his colorague discipation of his colors. His colorague discipation of his colors in his colorague discipation of his color his colorague in his colorague discipation of his colorague in his colorague and his whole career. He had was been his colorague his whole career. He had was been his colorague within an by hands of new mind and his colorague within an by hands of new mind his colorague within an by hands of new mind his colorague within an by hands of new mind his colorague within an by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within a by hands of new mind his colorague within his colorague withi It may have been that I erred in confining my speech so exclusively to the matters which the House has softenated to me and that I have not as often, pernaps, as I ought, jumped into everybody's business; But, sir, I want to see the party bring down the expenses of the government from the plane of war to that of peace, down from the expenses that were poured out like the blood of patriotism, and with the blood of patriotism, for the salvation of the country to the expenses of a time of peace. Whether or not I am to lator longer with that party here, the past, at least, is safe, and in that fourteen years of retrospect I make no comparison with anybody. While I acknowledge many shortcomings, and I have nothing to boast of on this floor, I have as fittle to repent in my action here as I should have had I followed other light and other teaching. I am ready, to repeat in my action to the reaching. I am ready, and I contemplate voluntarily, myself, to stooms to the judgment of my constituents whether I have been latiful I do not, however, in view of the penditures, propose to be diverted from that grave daily by any petty debate here with any live man on

the miserable and unimportant question of my own wisdom or fony. I trouble not myself about my record. If posterity cast a look at it it wis vindicate it: If it do not it will not make any order-cace. And now I move that the committee rise.

The committee thereupon rose, and the House at half-past four o'clock adjourned.

Lieutenant Samuel L. Wilson has been ordered to duly at the Naval Eennezvous at an Francisco, until the St. Mary's goes into commission, when he is to report for duty on board of that ship.

Chapian John K. Lewis is ordered to duty at the Naval Assim at Philadelphia, and Assissant Paymaster Nicholas E. Strong is ordered to the Yantic. PRINCE ARTHUR.

A STATE LINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Visit to the Washington Navy Yard-Reception at Admiral Dahlgren's-Dining with the President-Au Evening at the Opera.

WASHINGTON, Jan, 26, 1870. VISIT TO THE WASHINGTON NAVY YARD. After breakfast to-day Prince Arthur, in company with two or three members of his suite, started out for a walk and strolled through some of the streets in what is known as the West End, or isshionable part of the city, until one o'clock, when he returned to the residence of Mr. Thornton and had lunch To-day having been set apart for a visit to the Navy Yard the Prince, accompanied by Mr. Thornton, Colonel Elphinstone, Lieutenant Pickard and Ensign Pitzroy, left the British Legation in carriages about two o'clock and arrived at the Navy Yard about twenty minutes of three. Admiral Dahlgren, the commandant of the yard, had made every preparation to receive the royal guest. The marines were drawn up at the entrance to the yard, dressed in their holiday attire, and everything about the yard presented a scrupulously neat and tidy appearance. As the Prince's carriage entered the gate the marines presented, the band struck up "God Save the Queen" and a saiute was fired, the Prince uncovering and bowing as the carriage was driven up to the residence of Admiral Dahlgren.

The Prince and suite was received by the Secre-

tary of the Navy, Admiral Porter and Admiral Dahlgren. The Secretary then introduced the Prince to the members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs, who had been invited to join him in the inspection of the yard. Afterwards he was introduced to the officers of the yard and of the Ma rine corps by Admiral Dahlgren. The Admiral then started with the Prince, followed by the naval committees and the officers of the yard, to inspect the shops. The tour of these was made, the Prince appearing to take s deep interest in all he saw. Admiral Dahlgren. Secretary Robeson and Admiral Porter explained to him the nature of the machinery and the use made of it. The Prince took a look at one or two moni tors lying out in the river but did not express any desire to go on board them. There were no war ves-sels of note lying at the yard and those that were there were not visited. There was nothing particularly new to the Prince in the various shops, as he has no doubt seen as extensive and complete navy yards in his own country. Admiral Dahigren, probably aware of that fact, did not seek to worry his patience by going into details, and to-wards the close the party did nothing but walk

RECEPTION AT ADMIRAL DAULGRES'S. About a quarter past three Admiras Dahigren, with the Prince. Mr. Thornton, the Prince's suite, the paval committees and the officers of the yard, repaired to the residence of Admiral Dahlgren to attend a card reception given by Mrs. Dahlgren in honor of the Prince. While the distinguished party was engaged in the inspection of the yard carriages containing elegantly dressed ladies, accompanied by gentlemen, had been roding up and driving away again. When the Prince entered therefore, he found the pariors and drawing rooms crowded with a distinguished and fashionable com pany. Among those present were the members of the Cabinet with their ladies, nearly all the members of the diplomatic corps with their ladies, sev eral Senators and members of the House of Representatives, officers of the navy, the Marine corps and the army, together with prom ment citizens of Washington. An elegant collation was served, while the marine band discoursed sent, especially the ladies, had the exquisite pleasure of being introduced to the Prince, who seemed as much at home as if he had been in Windsor Castle. The Prince expressed himself greatly pleased with his visit, and at half-past four o'clock he left for

STATE DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE. At half-past seven o'clock the Prince, accompanied reached the Executive Mansion and were introduced directly into the blue parior. But few of the rest of the invited guests had arrived, which occasioned some delay. At eight o'clock the dinner was announced, when the President, with Mrs. Fish on his arm, led off to the dining hall, followed by some delay. At eight o'clock the dmner was the Prince, supporting Mrs. Grant. The rest of the party followed without any previously arranged order. The dining hall was most elaborately decorated. The American and British colors were entwined on all sides of the room, together with wreaths and festoons of evergreen. Opposite the seat set apart for the Prince was a portrait of Queen Victoria by Keilogg. The picture was surrounded by American and British flags and evergreens. At by American and British flags and evergreens. At different parts of the room were also portraits of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, with appropriate surroundings. The table was the same one always used on state occasions, but was more elegantly decorated to night than ever before. The steward of the Executive Mansien, Mr. Meinh, had the sole charge and execeded anything that mis ever before been known in the national capital. In the centre of the table was a floral structure, surmounted by the royal crown of England. Surrounding this were nine bouquets, designed to represent the nine jewels or children of the queen. At other parts of the table were four golden vases containing bouquets. The plateau running the ength of the table was also beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers. At each seat was a beautiful nonquet, Upon entering the dinning room the guests were invited to sease in the following order:—North side of the table, in the centre, the President, and on his right, extending towards the west end of the table, in the centre, the following persons, in the order in which they are given:—Mrs. Fish, Mrs. Thornton, Mrs. Noan Davis, Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, Mrs. John A. Logan, Representative George M. Adams, of Kentres, Mrs. Wignes, Colone Elphastone, of the Prince's shife; Mrs. Halbert E. Paine, Representative C. M. Fotter, of New York; Miss Noine Grant, On the south side of the table, one right the President, were Mrs. Grant; on her right the President, were Mrs. Grant; on her right the different parts of the room were also portraits of Arts, Senator Williams, Senator Anthony, of Rhode Island; Mrs. Wignas, Colonel Elphjastone, of the Prince's Shile; Mis. Halbert E. Paine, Representative C. M. Fotter, of New York; Miss Neitle Grant. On the south side of the table, opposite the Prince, Mrs. Thornton, the Secretary of Sing, Mrs. Potter, Representatives John A. Lózan, of Hilnois, and Buikley, of Abadama. On Mrs. Grant's left were Senator Williams, of Oregon, Mrs. Godlove S. Orth, Senator Bayard, of Delaware; Representatives Noah Davis, of New York; Mrs. Buikley, and Representative Stevenson Archef, of Maryland. At the west end of the table were Representatives G. W. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and J. J. Winans, of Ohio. At the east end of the table were sented Representatives H. E. Pain', of Wisconsin, Worthington C. Smith, of Vermont, and Goodlove S. Orth, of Indiana. Seats were also placed for Governor Stearnes, of New Hampshire, wife and daughter, but were not occupied, the Governor Inding it Impossible to reach the city in time to partake in the brilliant catertainment. Twenty-seven courses were served. The distinguished and brilliant party, like other mortals, ate and drank and talked. Questions of Mate were foresten for the moment, and even perplexed subjects of diplomacy were shippressed in hospitality to the son of England's matronly Queeq.

At hail-past nine o'clock the guests rebired to the blue parlor, where Coffee was served, after which the party withdrew to the East Room. In this spacious saloon of State the guests enjoyed a pleasant promenade, in which the Prince joined with genuline republican informality. Besides a lengthy conversation with Mrs. Grant the Prince joined with genuline republican informality. Besides a lengthy conversation with Mrs. Grant the Prince also paid attentions to Mrs. Secretary Fish and Mrs. Senator Williams. The tolicts of the laddes were extremely rich. Mrs. Grant wore a dress of whate satin trimmed with Valencienues lace and pearl and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Neither and a bite satin, trimmed with puffed l

naments, mass Nellie Grant wore a blue satin, trimmed with pulfed lace, and a broat sats of deep blue. Mrs. Fish wore a mercon satin, low neck, heavy train, black lace trimmings, diamond and pearl ornaments. Mrs. Thornton wore an amoer satin, with heavy train and diamonds. Mrs. Senator Williams wore a pink satin. Mrs. Orth wore a drab satin and Mrs. Williams wore a drab satin and Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Logan wore green satin dresses. The other ladies were also elegantly attred.

Tae Prince and party left the executive mansion about ten o'clock, driving directly to the opera. The rest of the mests set out for their homes about haif an hour later.

There was an announcement to-day that the Prince would attend the opera to-night, and as a consequence the house was densely packed. A special flox was reserved for his Royal Eigeness and suite, but no decorations in the way of flags or anything of that kind were observed. Outside the to-atter a large crowd gathered to observe the Prince's arrival and have a good square look at him as he might pass through the doorway. Among

ing better than rising," said one of the crowd as Roberts and company passet through the avenue of human beings formed on the sadewalk. "Hush I don't talk so loud! That is he I verily be heve." "Bosh I nothing of the kind; them air fellers is Spaniards. I knows'em mysel!" Several other persons passed momentarily for the Prince until about fifeen minutes after ten o'clock, when, at has, the patience of the watters was rewarded. The Prince accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and Colonel Elphinstone, alighted from their carriage and pussed into the theatre. The third act was on, and a dance was being executed, which ended just as the Prince was fairly seaded in his box. There was no demonstration on the part of the audience, beyond a slight rustic caused by the sudden turning around of leads as the whisper ran along. "Here comes the Prince!" When he was sea'cet in his box a hundred opera glassies were at once levelled at aim, but he kept well in the roar, Coloner Elphinstone and Mrs. Thorston occupying the front seats. When the opera was over the audience lingered outside to get a good view of the Prince, but he got into his carriage without difficulty.

culty.

A large force of workmen is employed preparing A some half for the ball to-morrow night. The list of inylightons to the ball is closed, and Mrs. Thornton has already been obliged to disappoint more than 300 persons who have applied for cards of

PEABODY'S OBSEQUES.

The Funeral Fleet in the Inner Harbor of Portland.

The Remains to be Brought Ashore Saturday-Arrangements for the Faneral Cortege to the Rallroad Depot Monday-Programme of Musical

and Devotional Ceremonies in Portland.

PORTLAND. Me., Jan. 26, 1870. The arrival last evening of the inneral fleet conveying the remains of the late George Pencody has brought large numbers here to-day, who will await the honors and tributes of memory which the city of Portland and the State of Maine propose paying to the illustrious dead. All the inward trains this evening have been heavily loaded, and there is a perfect flood of telegrams to the notels engaging rooms during the obsequies and while the remaining in state in the City Hall building.

The body will not be removed from the Monarch thi Saturday afternoon, and as the inneral ceremonies will be delayed until Monday there will be an abundance of time for those wishing to pay tribute to the memory of the deceased to reach here from the most distant sections of the country.

To-day the monitors Minitonomon and Terror steamed past the funeral fleet and took their line in the rear. As they did so the Plymouth sainted, to which the monitors both replied followed by Fort Preble. At half-past ten the fleet weighed anchor and sailed up to the inner harbor, the Monarch lead ing, followed by the Miantonomoli, the Terror, then the Plymouth and smaller vessels. At eleven o'clock they anchored off Fort Gorges, in the luner harbor. The spectacle was very fine and was witnessed by a great hadaper of people from the shore.

This afternoon the Mayor and city government

committee and a committee of citizens from the town of Peabody paid a visit to the Monarch and had an interview with Mr. Russell, the nephew of the deceased, concerning the arrangements which had been made by Mr. Peabody's American friends for conoring his memory. Mr. Russell greeted the committee warmly and lamented the sad occasion which had them brought together. He also gave an account of the voyage, which he described as unex-ceptionably pleasant all the way from England. Everything, he said, was done that was possible by the authorities on the other side to testify the had also done all in their power to renier the volage of mouraing barren of unpleasant incidents, Mayor Painano miorined nim then of the extent of arrangements which had been made in Portland for honoring the memory of Mr. Feanody, anding that any possible changes would be made in them which he tingit desire. General Sutton, in benaif of the Citizcha' Committee of Peabody, also detailed to him the arrangements which had been made for the final obseques in that town. Mr. Russell said he knew of no changes to suggest, but no would prefer to have no arrangements of any kind definitely completed until he had learned the wisnes of Admiral Farragut.

The Admiral's health did not permit him to visit the Monarch, and at a late hour this atternoon he was met by Mr. Russell and the committee named, and the arrangements were then finany completed. The result is that the remains will not be taken from the Monarch until Saturday afternoon, when they will be conveyed to the City Hail and placed in charge of a military guard until Monday morning, during with the not desire and

will be conveyed to the City had and placed in charge of a indicary guard until Monday morning, during which time no visitors will be a hinted. On Monday the nall will be opened to the nable from hine A. M. this seven P. M., and the remains will be exposed to the view of the visiting multitude. The public will pass directly through the hall, entering at one door and passing on at the other. On Taesday, the day of the removal of the remains to Peabody, the galleries in the hall adjoining the recention rooms, and one or two corrulors, will be admixed at eight o'clock, and shortly after the doors will be thrown open to all able to gain access, previous provision naving, of course, been made for distinguished visitors, representatives, societies, and those taking part in the funeral made for distinguished visitors, representatives, societies, and those taking part in the fameral ceremonies. These, nowever, win be very brief, and will be exclusively musical and devocaremonies. These, however, whi be very brief, and will be exclusively musical and devotional and in the following order:—purier chorus, from the "Messait," Lacrympsa, from Mozart's requent, by the flaydin Association and Germania Eand; prayer, by bishop Neely, of the Portland Episcopal diolese; hosto, by the Portland Episcopal diolese; hosto, by the Portland Eand; caorus, from the "Acsada", "payer from "Hossis in Egypt," chorus, "payer from "Hossis in Egypt," chorus, "payer from "Hossis in Egypt," chorus, from Hymns of Praise, "from "Samson," chorus, from Hymns of Praise, These ceremonies will be concluded at about ten o'clock, and by hair past eleven the remains will be on board a special train en rouse, there will be a grand military pageant as escort from the hail to the depot, but when the remains are taken from the warm to the hail the procession will be confined exclusively to the representatives of the navy. After being conveyed to readody the remains will be in state in the Peabody institute in that town built the day, February 8, when will take place the final obsequies over all that is mortal of the greatest of philanthropists—a main whose name and good deems will live long after this and succeeding generations have passed away.

Governor Giamberlain, Robert C. Winthrop, of Boston; ex-dovernor chilotod, of Massachasetts, and committees of the Mussachasetts, and committees of the Mussachasetts Legislature and of the Boston city government arrived this evening, and will typing in aftendance at the ceremones both in this city and Peabody.

To-morrow at ten o'clock, Admiral Farragut and staff, accompanied by the trustees of the Peabody Edusational Funa and other distinguished guests, will visat the Efritish fron-cha Monarca. Captain Bed. Williars, who piloted the Monarca had to the Sarbor, says she steers canter than any vessel ac ever knew.

Arrival of a Committee from Baltimore lu

This City.

A Peabouy computee from Battimore, composed of the Mayor, R. P. Banks, and the following members of the Common Council of that city, arrived last evening and engaged rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. They are, Colonel H. McCoy, E. Carter, James Hyde, Jr., George P. Bealt, Jr., D. Constan-tine, J. D. Stewart, F. Cook, J. R. Ogle, William Meri-ken, John Milroy and N. Ruffus (Hr. They leave for

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH S.

A pigeon shooting match has been in the between Ira Fayne, the champion, and E. Tinker, of Providence, M. I., for \$500 a side, the match to take place forfest money is in the hands of S. K. Spencer, of bill Broadway. The shooting will be at his pigeons each man, and each side to find his own sirds, which will then be mixed. The mater will come of no matter what may be the state of the wester.

The pigeon shooting match which was to have come of at the business, i. I., on mestay, but which was prevented by unfavorable weather, has been postponed indefinitely.